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terms, but the different species are clearly distinguished, the Tewa having separate names for each of the native conifers, all of which are called pines by the whites.

In the case of plants used for food, the methods of preparation are described. There are also good accounts of Tewa agriculture, and the ceremonies associated with it are briefly described. An important section deals with the methods used by the authors in the collection of data, and this should prove invaluable to future investigators in this almost virgin field.

RALPH LINTON

Twenty-ninth annual report of the bureau of American ethnology to the secretary of the Smithsonian institution. 1907-1908. (Washington, D. C.: Government printing office, 1916. 636 p.)

Thirtieth annual report of the bureau of American ethnology to the secretary of the Smithsonian institution. 1908-1909. Washington, D. C.: Government printing office, 1915. 453 p.)

The volume containing the twenty-ninth annual report of the bureau of ethnology has as a principal feature a very careful and exhaustive study of the ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians in New Mexico by John P. Harrington. This paper comprises some of the results of the joint researches of the Bureau of American ethnology and of the School of American archaeology of the Archaeological institute of America. The results of these studies are of the highest scientific value as throwing light on the cosmography of primitive peoples, whether or not their environment is similar to that of the Tewa. To the sociologist as well or to the student of ethnology, the careful record of this mass of detailed information regarding a single tribe occupying a well defined area is of the very highest importance. It may well serve as a corrective to much that has been written of Indian habits and customs in the effort to generalize from insufficient evidence. The list of place names which occupies a prominent place in the paper is of special interest to those students who have access to native groups still occupying approximately their ancient homes. This study of a single tribal unit may well serve as a model for similar researches in the almost unexplored field of Indian geography.

The principal contribution in the volume containing the last annual report of the bureau of ethnology consists of a most interesting study by Walter E. Roth on the animism and folk-lore of the Guiana Indians. Mr. Roth was for seven years commissioner of the Pomeroon district in British Guiana and the results of his careful studies among the natives of his province are presented in detail. His previous studies of the na-

tives in North Queensland, Australia, had enabled him to work out the plan for the survey which he used in his South American study. He tells us in the preface how he came to extend his inquiries beyond his own district: "As the work progressed, I recognized that, for the proper comprehension of my subject, it was necessary to make inquiry concerning the Indians of Venezuela, Surinam, and Cayenne, with the result that the area to be reviewed comprised practically that portion of the South American continent bounded, roughly speaking, by the Atlantic seaboard, the Orinoco, and the northern limits of the watershed of the Rio Negro and the lower Amazon."

Besides this the report contains also a very suggestive and valuable contribution on the ethnobotany of the well known Zuñi Indians. Among the topics covered in this research are medicinal practices and medicinal plants, edible plants, and the use of plants in weaving, dyeing, basketry, and pottery decoration. Plant names in folk-lore and their use in clan names are also discussed. Recently the department of agriculture sent out experts to investigate the subject of Indian corn raising. The report on the material gathered is being prepared as a contribution to scientific farming. Ethnobotany has, therefore, more than a purely scientific interest to the ethnologist and botanist. The pressing question of food production and the problem of adapting crops to soil rests fundamentally upon such researches as are here presented in this remarkable study.

This volume contains, in addition to these scientific papers, an admirably arranged bibliography of the publications of the bureau and a very complete topical index of the contents of previous volumes.

ORIN G. LIBBY

Political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas
in the senatorial campaign of 1858 in Illinois together with certain
preceding speeches of each at Chicago, Springfield, etc. With an
introduction by George Haven Putnam, Litt.D. (New York and
Boston: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. New edition, 1916. 284 p.
\$2.50)

The famous debate between Lincoln and Douglas during the senatorial campaign in Illinois in 1858 is of such permanent interest and value that the present work will be welcomed by a large and varied group of readers. In connection with the present state enterprise of writing a centennial history of Illinois, it is very appropriate that just at this time a new edition of this debate should be prepared, commemorating as it does the definite entrance of Illinois into a great national conflict at a critical moment for the American people. The services of Abraham Lincoln in